

the anterior extremity; gizzard wider than the œsophagus, cylindrical and rounded at the extremities; intestine straight, intensely black or blackish brown. Length from 3 to 4 millimetres; thickness at middle 0.15 m. Length of œsophagus 0.5 m., of gizzard 0.125 m., thickness 0.075 m., thickness of intestine 0.05 m., length of tail from anal aperture 0.175 m. Color black, with the anterior end white. All females. Sometimes upwards of a dozen found in the sperm vesicles of a single earthworm.

MAY 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-three members present.

The death of Matthew Baird was announced.

On Chilomonas.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that while strolling along the sandy beach at Cape May, N. J., he observed that in a number of places, where the water of hollows had sunken away in the sand, a thin yellowish-green film colored the surface. A portion of this green matter scraped up was put in a bottle with sea water. The heavier sand subsided, and the green matter remained in suspension, giving the water an olive-green color, reminding one of the colored turbid liquor decanted from a jar of stale preserved olives. The color was suspected to be due to the presence of diatoms, but on microscopic examination it proved to be caused by multitudes of a greenish Monad, probably pertaining to the genus *Chilomonas*. The minute flagellate infusorian is discoid-oval in form, with a slight emargination laterally a short distance posterior to the fore extremity. The emargination apparently indicates the position of the mouth, and from it projected a single delicate flagellum, scarcely distinguishable. At times the little creature assumed a more circular shape, or became reniform. It moved actively forward, rolling over from one side to the other, and rapidly vibrated the flagellum. Under a high power the animal appeared transparent and colorless or faintly bluish, with two or three large balls of a yellowish-green hue, and several transparent, colorless, and well-defined globules. In size the monad ranged from the $\frac{1}{4000}$ th to the $\frac{1}{2400}$ th of an inch in length. An average-sized individual measured 0.008 mm. long, 0.006 broad, and 0.004 thick.

On Enstatite.—Dr. GEORGE A. KÖNIG placed on record the occurrence of *Enstatite* as one of the associates of corundum in Georgia. The material came to Dr. A. E. Foote from a dealer in that State, with other specimens, showing the characteristic associations of corundum, spinel, and chlorite. At first sight the mineral appears like fibrolite, altering into damourite, so well known from corundum localities.

It occurs in tabular aggregations with eminent cleavage, parallel to the prism of 93° , to the clinopinakoid, and decidedly, but less distinct, to the base. Enstatite is *Orthorhombic*, according to Kenngott and Descloizeaux. The specimen under examination, however, is *Monoclinic*, by the pronounced cleavage parallel to the base; the form is therefore closely that of pyroxene, with the exception that in the latter mineral the plane passes through the main axis and the clinodiagonal intersects the acute angle of prism (87°), whilst in the present case this plane intersects the obtuse prismatic angle (93°). This relation was noticed on a number of cleavage fragments. In a plate parallel to the clinopinakoid (principal cleavage plane), no polarization takes place. Owing to the fibrous structure the speaker was not able to prepare an optical section parallel to the basal plane or at right angles to the main axis, and the optical constants could not be ascertained. Lustre vitreous on prismatic faces, pearly on the pinakoid. Color slightly yellowish olive-green to colorless. Chromite in small grains is noticed in the mineral. Hardness 5.5. Sp. gr. = 3.235 (20° C.).

B. B. Infusible. Manganese reaction with fluxes.
Decomposes with sulphuric acid slowly.

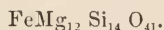
Composition:—

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SiO ₂	=	57.70	30.75
MgO	=	35.82	14.33
FeO	=	4.96	1.10
MnO	=	0.20	
Al ₂ O ₃	=	0.91	
H ₂ O	=	0.78	

100.44

R : Si = 1 : 1.994. RO, SiO₂.
Fe : Mg : Si : O = 1 : 12.33 : 13.84 : 41.8.

The empirical formula is, therefore:—



MAY 29.

WM. S. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

On Painted Turtles.—Miss S. P. MONKS stated that our common painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, Herm., is distinguished from the western species, *Chrysemys oregonensis*, Harl., by its smaller size and uniform yellow plastron.

Ch. oregonensis has a dark lyriform blotch extending the length of the plastron.